AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On page 14 , lines 12-24 to page 15, lines 1-5.

Genomic DNA was extracted from the tails of the youngs obtained from the recipient mammals and subjected to identification and selection of the transgenic mammals by the following two methods:

(1) The dot-blotting method: Genomic DNA (10 μg) from the youngs was placed on a piece of membrane and hybridized with gene comprising a part of biotin-labeled hDAFcDNA. The transgenic mammals were identified by detecting the introduced transgene by an alkaline phosphatase-dependent photon-generating reaction (Sumalight, Sumitomo Metal, Inc.).

(2) PCR method: PCR was carried out (condition; denaturation for 30 sec at 94°C and annealing for 2 min and 30 sec at 68°C , 30 times) with genomic DNA from the young as a template, 5'-GGCCTTCCCCCAGATGTACCTAATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 2) of hDAFcDNA as a sense primer and 5'-TCCATAATGGTCACGTTCCCCTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 3) as an antisense primer. The transgenic mammals were identified by detecting the introduced transgene. The results, shown in Fig. 4 confirmed that some of the youngs obtained from the recipient mammals carried hDAFcDNA in their genome. Lanes 1 and 3 of Fig. 4 show the results with the hDAFcDNA-carrying pig and mouse, respectively. Lanes 2 and 4 of Fig. 4 those of hDAFcDNA-not-carrying littermate pig and mouse, respectively.